

WEATHER.

Cloudy today, tomorrow fair, continued cold.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ended 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 19, at 4 p.m.; lowest 9, at 8 a.m.
Full report on page 5.

No. 771—No. 27,647.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1920.

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FIVE CENTS.

DEPORTATION HEARINGS TO BE HURRIED IN CASES OF 2,635 ALIENS HELD

Big Number Facing Charges Makes Task Hard.

RADICALS BEHIND TWO BIG STRIKES

Steel and Coal Disorders Were Planned to Help Unseat Government.

Hearings will be initiated as soon as possible in the cases of 2,635 aliens taken Friday night in raids made by Department of Justice agents on radical headquarters, it was announced last night by Anthony Quinn-Tamm, commissioner general of the bureau of immigration of the Department of Labor.

The Department of Justice and the Department of Labor will co-operate in every possible way to dispose of the persons taken in custody, but it is stated, the unprecedented number of cases to be heard will make some delay unavoidable. Arrangements for transporting the deportees across the Atlantic cannot be made until it is known how many will eventually be ordered out of the country.

Plan to Overthrow Government.
Announcement was made by the Department of Justice last night that radical leaders had planned to make the recent steel and coal strikes the starting point for overthrowing organized government in this country, and that they were engaged in a campaign to bring about the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a communist regime.

The names of Lenin and Trotsky and their interest in revolutionary tactics were mentioned in the evidence introduced at the hearings, though evidence on this point has not yet been laid before the deportation proceedings.

Each Case Stands on Merits.
"Each case will be examined upon the facts as presented," said Mr. Quinn-Tamm last night. "The government will not be prejudiced by the fact that the persons taken in custody are known to be radicals. Each case will be examined upon its merits."

Penetrated Mining Centers.
During the last two weeks of the strike, the communists had penetrated practically every mining center east of the Mississippi river. Evidence showed that in several instances, where miners had voted to return to work, the communists had spread their propaganda of sabotage and urged the miners to such an extent, it was said, that few if any miners actually got back to their jobs.

Attempts to incite mine workers to violence were the most bold in West Virginia, officials said, serious trouble being narrowly averted there. But all soft coal regions were infested and much of the damage leading up to Friday's nationwide strike was caused by secret agents circulating among the mine workers and coming in contact with the agitators themselves.

The raids also disclosed that a "slush fund" had been created by the communists in every section frequented by the "red" agitators. Their plans for organization of the workers in the coal fields were more complete than even a political campaign. It was evident, officials declared, that the movement of the coal strike had been a keystone in the arch of the communist cause.

Funds Available for Bail.
It was also learned that the communists had obtained that in the case of agitators who went among the steel and mine strikers, funds for bail were made available in every section frequented by the "red" agitators. Their plans for organization of the workers in the coal fields were more complete than even a political campaign. It was evident, officials declared, that the movement of the coal strike had been a keystone in the arch of the communist cause.

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Results to Date of "Red" Round-Up

Total arrests, 4,500.
Number of foreigners liable to deportation, 2,635.
Department of Justice officials say radicals had planned to make the steel strike and coal strike the beginning of a revolution to overthrow organized government.
Communist party and communist labor party are reported to have an enormous "slush fund" to use in circulating propaganda and to employ legal aid for members who got into trouble.

700 "REDS" TAKEN IN NEW YORK AND HUNT STILL S ON

Ellis Island Swamped—Three Ships Being Made Ready for Deportations.
By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, January 3.—Armed with more than 300 warrants, federal agents and police detectives continued their search tonight for radicals accused of plotting to overthrow the government, who escaped the government's dragnet which has netted 700 prisoners in the last twenty-four hours in Greater New York.

Throughout the day, under heavy escorts of coast guards, police and government agents, the radicals captured in this city together with hundreds brought in from northern New Jersey sections, were transported to Ellis Island. As a result the immigration station is swamped tonight with its record jam of alien anarchists held for deportation proceedings.

Getting "Soviet Arks" Ready.
While bottled up after boatload of Russian, Finnish and other alleged alien communists were being shipped to the immigration station, it was reported that three steamers were being put in readiness to receive the "Soviet Arks" for deportees from Russia with hundreds more of "undesirables."

The Army transport Kilpatrick, which has been at the Army base in Brooklyn the past fortnight being overhauled, it was announced at the Federal immigration station, is expected to sail this month with a cargo of the deportees.

In addition to the Kilpatrick, the Army transports America and President Grant, among the largest of the troop transports during the war, are also reported to be making ready for similar voyages. Both ships, which are former German liners seized in American ports, are being held in readiness for "emergency" service, it was learned.

Arms and Ammunition Taken.
Bombs, rifles, pistols, bayonets, knives and ammunition seized in raids on radical centers in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., lent a sinister air to the reported activities of radicals captured by government agents there and in other northern New Jersey sections.

Propaganda literature, which is alleged to have urged the overthrow of the government, was taken in large quantities from the homes of radicals systematically sorted and studied by federal agents tonight.

The Department of Justice headquarters here was swamped with an enormous amount of red bannings, communist and communist labor party papers, I. W. W. membership cards, and pictures of Lenin, Trotsky, Liebknecht, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Rosa Luxemburg, that were seized in the wholesale raids last night.

Seek Evidence as to Martens.
Agents of the bureau of investigation under Chief William J. Flynn were engaged all day and tonight in hunting through this great mass for evidence connecting Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian soviet ambassador to the United States, with participation in promoting communist activities in the United States.

If Martens, who has constantly defied attempts of investigators to obtain information concerning his activities, is connected with the communists' activity in America, he will be reported to the congressional committee investigating radicalism, for matters.

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AN IDAHO IDEA OF A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GOV BODY BACKS PLANS TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Five Projects for Submission to Congress Indorsed by Citizens' Federation.

The Federation of Citizens' Associations, at its meeting in the board room of the District building last night, indorsed the five projects which are being sought from Congress to relieve congestion in the public schools of the city.

These projects are: Increased salaries for teachers, more teachers, a comprehensive building program, a teachers' retirement law and appointment of a business manager with an office force to relieve the financial matters. This was done on recommendation of the education committee of the federation.

Resolution Causes Spirited Debate.
The delegates failed, however, to adopt a resolution authorizing the federation to join with the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations in the citizens' school betterment committee. Offering of this resolution precipitated a spirited debate in which a number of the delegates objected to the federation sending representatives to the joint school betterment committee.

Those who objected made it clear that they were heavily in sympathy with the betterment movement and recognized the needs of the schools, but that they felt each of the thirty-five associations which make up the federation should have representatives on the joint committee rather than have one group from the federation speak for them all.

Recommendations Held Over.
The debate lasted until near midnight and the meeting adjourned without considering other recommendations of the school committee. Jesse C. Suter, chairman of the committee, announced that there would be a conference of the school committee of all the citizens' associations of the city at the District building next Saturday night.

It is possible that at this meeting some plan for saving all of the thirty-five citizens' associations co-operate with the other organizations that are working for school betterment independent of the federation, will be presented.

The federation decided last night to oppose the suggestion that the existing school system be abolished and that the superintendent of schools be appointed by the President. This action was taken on a report from the school committee. It was laid before the school committee by the West End Association.

Two resolutions were received by the federation regarding the nomination of Dr. Joseph Van Schaick, Jr., to be District Commissioner.

The Mid-City association submitted a resolution indorsing the nomination, and the Benning association filed a resolution opposing Dr. Van Schaick's confirmation by the Senate. Both matters will be taken up by the federation.

For 30 Cents
You can send a printed message practically to every home in Washington by means of a 12-word classified advertisement in The Star. Use any of the following popular classifications:

Wanted Help. Country Board. Wanted Situations. Business Opportunities. Rooms, Etc., Poultry, Pets and Automobiles, Live Stock, For Sale Misc., Wanted Misc.

Leave your ad at Star office or one of our branches.

Closing Hours:
Branch Offices, 9 A.M.
Main Office, 11 A.M.

Telephone orders not received unless a regular monthly charge account has previously been opened at the office.

VISCOUNT GREY MAY RETURN TO POST HE HAS HELD HERE

British Ambassador, As He Sails for Home, Says He Is On Leave of Absence From United States.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, January 3.—Possibility of his return to Washington as British ambassador to the United States was indicated today by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, prior to his departure for London aboard the steamship Adriatic on which he described as "a leave of absence."

"I am going home on leave of absence because for special reasons my presence at home is desirable at the present moment," he said.

"I have no statement to make about public affairs, but I should like to say that the time I have spent in the United States has been not only very interesting, but also very profitable to me. I have been given strong inducement to return. I shall look forward to continuing acquaintance with the many good friends I have met here."

Viscount Grey, who was accompanied by his official staff, came to the United States as British ambassador September 27 last. At the time it was said the length of his stay was uncertain. In view of his statement before sailing it was considered probable he would return to Washington in the same capacity as soon as pressing matters at home permitted.

It was understood when he arrived that he came here not only as ambassador, but on a special mission to discuss with President Wilson provisions of the peace treaty and other subjects. The president's illness, however, precluded discussion of matters of state.

British Treasury Building Swept
NOT SEEKING LEADERS BY \$500,000 FIRE

Notifies J. P. Morgan & Co. Entire Block in Virginia City That Sir George Paish Appears Doomed by Flames.

DANVILLE, Va., January 4.—Fire here last night, which threatened destruction of a large part of the business section, was brought under control by the fire department, causing damage estimated at between \$500,000 and \$700,000.

The fire originated in the department store of Z. B. Johnston in the heart of the city at 9:30 o'clock last night. The fire destroyed the department store and six other buildings in a block from Market to Union streets. A strike of lightning was the cause.

The origin of the fire was undetermined. Five companies of the local fire department struggled to prevent the blaze from spreading into an adjoining block, and it looked as if the wind would make the efforts of the fire fighters fruitless in that respect. Help from fire departments in other cities was not requested.

At midnight the walls of the Masonic Temple, said to be valued at \$250,000, had fallen in, and it was feared the buildings occupied by the Danville Bee and Danville Register would be the next to go. The newspaper offices, however, were not slightly damaged.

Additional buildings destroyed include the Broadway Theater, the Main Bank, the shoe store of Good & Co., Jacobs' drug store and Parker's book store.

The Woodworth five-and-ten-cent store and the Honnet and Spear jewelry store, occupying the ground floor of the Masonic Temple, were also destroyed. Merchants were able to save only a small portion of their stock, so rapid was the progress of the flames.

WOULD KNOW OF ALL HEROIC DEEDS IN NAVY
Secretary Daniels yesterday dispatched a message to every battleship, naval station and navy yard, asking all men in the service, whether officers or enlisted men, to send to the Navy Department full particulars regarding any service of courage or distinction rendered in the world war, that such service may be properly recognized.

AUTONOMY TO DRUG CUBAN SUGAR CROP BE REJECTED

President, Acting by Advice of Equalization Board, Makes Decision.

PRICE CONTROL POWERS TO BE USED IF NEEDED

Declaration Made That Available Sugar Supply Apparently Will Meet Needs.

President Wilson has decided not to exercise the authority conferred by the McNary sugar control bill so far as it involves the purchase and distribution of the Cuban crop by the government. This fact was brought out last night in a long statement issued at the White House.

The statement adds that a considerable quantity of Cuban sugar crop of 1920 has already been sold overseas and to American refiners. The declaration is made that apparently the available sugar supply is sufficient for American needs, "even on the present unnecessarily large basis of consumption."

Price Control If Necessary.
Notice is given that the power of price control through the licensing system, authorized by the bill, will be invoked if necessary in cooperation with the Department of Justice.

In a table of figures attached to the statement it is shown that the estimated 1919 consumption in the United States was slightly more than 4,500,000 tons, while the domestic production was 4,800,000 tons, however, of which the allies, because of limited purchasing power, will take about 1,250,000 tons, and as the estimated Louisiana production will reach 2,000,000 tons, the statement predicts sufficient supply for American needs.

The American per capita consumption of sugar, the statement adds, had risen from thirty pounds in 1866 to an average of eighty-five pounds during the 1914-1918 period, and to ninety pounds in 1919.

It is stated that if the government through the sugar equalization board should purchase the Cuban crop as a purchaser of the sugar crop it would have to buy in individual lots, to compete with private buyers, and the government would be forced to raise the market and further increase the price. It would also be compelled to buy sugar at the market price, and to pay the market price for the sugar.

Continuing the statement says:
Domestic Control Limited.
"Furthermore, the act of Congress limits the control of the board over domestic sugars to June 30, 1920, and the board is not authorized to purchase a large quantity of Cuban sugar for delivery throughout the year 1920, and the board is not authorized to try to maintain a uniform, reasonable price over the whole country, with no restriction on the sale of the large quantities of sugar from Hawaii and Porto Rico, which come to market in the summer months."

In addition, the act forbids the board from putting into effect its present system of zone distribution, under which consumers get their sugar from the nearest zone, and the board is not authorized to make any other points of production. This system was most useful during the year 1919 in effecting a fair distribution of the available sugar.

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The message calls attention to the fact that the Knight board of awards is to be reconvened tomorrow to reconsider all particulars regarding any service of courage or distinction rendered in the world war, that such service may be properly recognized.

MOTHER GOOSE PROVIDES ILLINOIS MARKET SLOGAN
CHICAGO, January 3.—The women's fair price commission for Illinois will have an official slogan to impress conservation on the minds of the consumers, a slogan in the campaign against the high cost of living. The slogan, "Mother Goose Provides," was announced today.

PREDICTS 15 1-2-CENT SUGAR NEXT MONTH
NEW YORK, January 3.—Housewives were given the cheering information today by Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, that they probably would not have to pay more than 15 cents a pound for sugar during the next month. He said that by the new 1919-1920 crop, which began to come into the market in the fall, and, therefore, from about October 15 the country would have a surplus of sugar for the year 1920.

1 Killed, 85 Hurt.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., January 2.—E. J. McGrath of Aitken, Minn., died in the hospital late today as the result of injuries received early today when five coaches of a Chicago Great Western passenger train left the rails, and ran into an embankment near Wyeth, Mo. Eighty-five other passengers were injured. Several were in a critical condition tonight and not expected to live. The majority of those injured were in the day coach, which turned over completely.

SERVANT GIRL OF OLD DAYS, ASKING ONLY \$7 WEEKLY, COMING BACK

CHICAGO, January 3.—The day of the \$7-a-week servant girl, who would cook, sweep, mind the baby, wash dishes, run the laundry and do odd jobs of housework in her spare time, is coming again, according to Miss Elizabeth Moynihan of the Travelers' Aid Society.

"I expect that in three or four months," one employment agency head said, "we will have almost the old conditions back—girls willing to work for \$7 or \$8 a week instead of 'highly skilled' domestics at \$15 a week in housework for \$15 a week."

CONGRESS REOPENS TO CONSIDER SUGAR TO CONSIDER SEDITION BILL, WHILE HOUSE WILL DISCUSS BERGER CASE.

Congress reassembles tomorrow noon, with a program of legislation ahead of it that is expected to keep the legislators at work for months to come. Members of both Senate and House began to return to Washington yesterday for the opening session.

In the Senate debate on the Sterling sedition bill will be continued. It provides severe punishment for attempts to overthrow the government. The House will have before it the case of Victor Berger, the Milwaukee socialist re-elected after the House had refused to allow him to be seated. Prompt action again denying Berger the right to a seat in the House is expected.

Hurry Bill Through Senate.
The House bill has been made the unfinished business of the Senate. The bill already has passed the House, and efforts will be made to pass it in the Senate with as little delay as possible.

The progress of legislation in the Senate, however, is largely dependent upon negotiations now going on among the senators with regard to the treaty of peace with Germany. Debate on the treaty is expected to break out again at any time.

The House will hear speeches on the Irish and other questions. Work will begin on the long and important matter of appropriations, and a hard fight is predicted over some of these measures.

Program Is Extensive.
The program of legislation awaiting Congress is virtually interminable, including Army and Navy policies and measures to deal with industrial disputes, development of natural resources, and innumerable reconstruction problems.

The first legislation to be completed is the railroad reorganization measure and the oil, gas, coal and phosphate land leasing bill, both of which are in conference with the prospect of enactment this month.

Committee chairmen of both bodies have laid out extensive work for beginning immediately next week. Many hearings are scheduled, together with numerous bills, and the program of inquiries into bolshevik and other radical propaganda, the Navy war decoration awards, the Federal Trade Commission and the Mexican situation.

DRY'S PLANNING ATTACK ON JERSEY GOVERNOR
NEW YORK, January 3 (Special).—Gov.-elect Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, who announced he will do all he legally can to break down the eighteenth amendment so far as New Jersey is concerned, is being attacked by the Anti-Saloon League.

Men prominent in the national league are planning a flank attack on Edwards, and they are counting on the active assistance of Attorney General Palmer, Daniel C. Hooper, commissioner of internal revenue.

Edwards and his friends are counting on the support of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President and democratic boss of New Jersey, in the attack on the "dry" law.

Underwood Quarters Opened.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 2.—The Hon. Charles D. Underwood, senator for Alabama, yesterday opened state headquarters at a local hotel.

Buffalo Sunday Papers Go Up.
BUFFALO, N. Y., January 3.—The three Sunday newspapers of Buffalo—the Express, the Courier and the Times—will announce tomorrow an advance to 10 cents a copy. Increasing cost of production is given as the reason for the higher price. The papers have been sold for 5 cents a copy.

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DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS RESENT ACTIVITIES OF BRYAN'S FRIENDS

Attempt to "Pack" Jackson Day Dinner Against Him Alleged.

ADMINISTRATION MEN WANTED HIM TO SPEAK

Nebraskan Held Innocent: May Make Announcement: National Committee Plans.

Efforts of some of William J. Bryan's friends to spread the report that the democratic national committee has sought to "pack" the Jackson day dinner with administration supporters and restrict the prominent guests to men inimical to Mr. Bryan are causing resentment in administration and national committee circles. It is not believed here that the propaganda has the sanction of Mr. Bryan, but is the work of over-zealous lieutenants intent upon making the dinner a success for Mr. Bryan.

It is stated authoritatively that the only request made of Chairman Cummings by any one intimately close to the administration was that Mr. Bryan should "speak at the dinner." Mr. Bryan himself knows this to be true, it is declared.

Bryan Announcement Looked For.
It is thought not unlikely that Mr. Bryan will find it expedient and in the interest of fair play to make an announcement repudiating the suggestion that he had been asked to speak at the dinner. It is believed that the fact that he is being held under the auspices of the democratic national committee, during the interim campaign, is representative of the whole democratic party and not the instrument of a few democrats here.

Some democrats here think that the significance of the Jackson day dinner with respect to its bearing on the fortunes of Mr. Bryan is being overplayed; that, in fact, the object of the national committee in taking over the dinner is to put the soft pedal on personal ambitions.

Committee to Meet January 8.
The forthcoming meeting of the national committee is attracting attention here, and other bigwigs of the party organization will be dropping in early this week to discuss the matter at the Shoreham Hotel Thursday, January 8, at 10 o'clock. Chairman Cummings will preside at the meeting, and will have a gratifying tale to tell of the educational work of the committee in the interim.

Selection of time and place for holding a national convention will be the main business in hand. The contest among cities will rest with Chicago, St. Louis, having dropped out of the running, will back Kansas City. David C. McKim, chairman of the committee, will speak for Kansas City. Financial assurances will have decided weight in the selection of the city.

The committee, in executive session, will ask the boomers to "produce," and will decide according to the showing made.

"Two-thirds" Rule to Come Up.
It is expected that the famous two-thirds rule, the standing rule of the party, which requires two-thirds of the delegates to carry a resolution, will come in for unofficial discussion, although the point will be made that the rule is not a binding rule on the premises, the subject being solely within the jurisdiction of the congressional committee.

The two-thirds rule had its inception in 1832, at the democratic convention held in Baltimore, when the following resolution was reported:

"That each state be entitled, in the following election, to one vote for the vice presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the next congressional election."

The resolution was adopted, and the two-thirds rule was born. It was not until 1848, and the first day and a half of the convention, that the rule was changed to the present two-thirds rule. It was adopted, and has applied ever since, with the exception of the attempt to have it changed at the Baltimore convention.

Unit Rule May Be Discussed.
Another tradition of the democratic party which may come in for discussion at the national convention is the "unit rule," the rule by which the delegates to the national conventions cast the vote of the delegation as a whole in conformity with the will of a majority of the delegates. That rule, along with the two-thirds rule, in the convention of 1912, which nominated Mr. Wilson, was made in an effort to allow the Ohio delegation to divide its vote.

The primaries for the selection of delegates to the national convention for the presidential nomination, which will be held in March and April, will be held in accordance with the unit rule, Ohio having custom under the unit rule, Ohio having custom under the unit rule, Ohio having custom under the unit rule.

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